

COUNTY Democrat.

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CANTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887.

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THE NEWS OF THE NATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

The House Passes a Bill Creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The river and harbor appropriation bill was reported back, and referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Briggs, of Wisconsin, reported senate bill authorizing the secretary of war to accept certain lands near Chicago. Calendar.

The senate bill for the establishment of a military post near Denver, was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, reported a bill to prohibit the appointment of congressional committees to attend funerals outside the District of Columbia at public expense; also to prohibit the draping of public buildings save by authority of the president. Calendar.

Then in the morning hour, in committee of the whole, the house resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the erection of a public building at Charleston, S. C. The bill appropriates \$400,000 for the building, and \$100,000 for its site.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, said the city was in its decadence, and moved the reduction of the building appropriation to \$200,000. Mr. Hepburn's motion was agreed to. The committee then rose and the bill was passed as amended.

The next committee called was that on Pacific railroads. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, said that as there was not time to consider the funding bill, he would ask that it go over until to-morrow. This was finally agreed to. The committee on mines and mining was next called, and a discussion arose as to whether a day should be fixed for consideration of bills reported from that committee.

A resolution called up by Mr. Hill, of Ohio, setting apart the 15th of January for the two bills which the committee on mines propose to consider, one relative to the geological survey and the other for the relief of William McGarrath. A conversational discussion then took place as to the merits of the McGarrath claim, by gentlemen interested in the accomplishment of Mr. Crisp's desire not to have the Pacific railroad committee called. The morning hour thus expired without action being taken on the resolution called up by Mr. Hill.

A message from the president, transmitting a communication from the secretary of state placed before the house by the speaker, relative to an invitation to the government to appoint delegates to the fourth international prison congress, at St. Petersburg, in 1890. The president commended the suggestions of the secretary of state to the favorable attention of congress. Referred.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to create a department of agriculture and labor, with Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair. Mr. Farn, of Ohio, moved an amendment, which was adopted, increasing the commissioner of labor's salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The committee rose, and the bill was passed by a vote of 232 to 24.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The house bill granting the right of way through Indian reservations in northern Montana and Dakota, to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company was reported back with an amendment. Calendar.

Mr. Cameron, from the military committee, reported a bill for the relief of telegraph operators engaged in government service during the war. Calendar.

A bill was favorably reported to give Com. Truxton the rank of rear admiral of the retired list.

Senate bill to equalize the pensions paid to soldiers and sailors who became totally disabled, was reported back. Calendar.

Mr. Sherman, by request, introduced a bill to reimburse depositors of the Freedmen's bank of Washington. Referred.

The house bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands in Nebraska with a substitute reported by the public lands committee was considered. The substitute appropriates \$250,000 for the reimbursement of those paid the Northern Kansas Railroad company for the lands taken, the United States circuit court having decided that the railroad company had prior title. The reimbursement will be at the rate of \$2.50 per acre.

The bill as thus amended by this substitute was, after discussion, passed by a vote of 81 to 17, and a conference asked for.

At 2 o'clock the senate resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill. Mr. Coke taking the floor in favor of the conference report.

Adding to the Military Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The secretary of war recommends congress to add \$50,000 to the military academy bill in the items of "current and ordinary expenses" to be expended for cooks, nurses, etc.

THE SITUATION IN NEW JERSEY. Republicans Threaten to Prevent the Election of a Senator.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The state legislature will meet to-day, and the hotels are filled with politicians. Among the leaders the only topic receiving attention is the United States senatorship, for which Governor Abbott and Gen. William J. Sewell are the contestants. The legislature stands: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 30; Labor, 2; contested seats, 22.

The contested seats are held by Democrats, but the Republicans claim that they are entitled to them, and unless this concession is made he later threaten to defer organization of the senate for an indefinite period. As the Republicans have a majority in the senate they can carry out the threat, and without the senate there could be no joint session to elect a senator.

Mysterious Jail Delivery. BAZEVIA, O., Jan. 12.—William King, a confined prisoner of Centerville, was last night locked up at the police station of this place by Officer Sprague for drunkenness. He left him secure, he thought, in an iron cell. This morning when his breakfast was taken to him it was found that his cell was empty, although the door was locked, just as left on the previous night. This was a mystery to the officer, as the cell was as perfect as when King entered. Many superstitious beings of this place attribute the mysterious deliverance to the evil spirit, but the natural conclusion of sensible persons is that another party, and a friend of King, is a possessor of a key to the cell. King skipped, and has not yet been seen or heard of.

Report of Irish League Treasurer O'Reilly. BARRINGTON, Mich., Jan. 12.—The report of Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National league, of receipts and expenditure for the parliamentary fund during the last five months, is published to-day. July 31 the balance on hand was \$20,439.42. Since then \$2,763.64 have been received and \$10,000 transmitted to the trustees of the fund, leaving a balance on hand of \$23,193.02.

FATHER M'GLYNN'S ULTIMATUM.

Will Stick to Henry George's Theories, Defy the Pope and Not Go to Rome.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Times says: "That which the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn's best friends among Catholics, clerical and lay—those who knew best the man's proud nature, love of popular applause and unwillingness to renounce a position or opinion once held—were facing, has come to pass. He has decided not to go to Rome. This decision was reached within the last two weeks, and has just become known to those closely connected with him by reason of official position or personal relations. Dr. McGlynn has not only ignored Archbishop Corrigan all along, but has even defied Rome. As far as can be ascertained no communication, either written or telegraphic, has passed between him and the prelate. He has not sent on his side of the case, or requested an extension of time or acknowledged the receipt of the summons.

"The reversed gentlemen has decided not to abandon Henry George's theories, and will now face the inevitable penalty. This determination will undoubtedly precipitate the settlement of his case, which will now occur here. Very shortly the archbishop, when he has received the proper advice and sanction from Rome, will remove Dr. McGlynn from the rectory of St. Stephen's church and make his suspension from his priestly functions permanent. His standing then will be one of a suspended priest, who may at any time have his death, if he so desires, have his case tried and make his submission. He will not be a disgraced priest, for he has committed no offense against morality, nor an apostate priest, for he still holds firmly to all the doctrines of the Catholic faith. His offense, although in the eyes of the church most serious, is the technical one of insubordination to discipline and involves no personal dishonor."

"Lucky" Baldwin's Luck.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—About a year or so ago "Lucky" Baldwin, the well known horse man, while stopping in San Francisco, was shot at by a woman who claimed to be his wife. Though the bullet missed Baldwin, he will undoubtedly feel easier when he learns that the woman who endeavored to put a stop to his career was last night arrested and locked up at the Armory station, on the suspicion that she is not of sound mind. The woman gave her name as Alice Baldwin, and her age at twenty-six years. She stated that since the affair in California she has had a hard time, having spent much of her time working on and editing an Iowa weekly. Some time ago she caused the arrest of a servant in a house where she boarded, claiming that the domestic had robbed her of a quantity of clothing. During the trial Mrs. Baldwin acted in such a strange manner, that when coupled with other queer doing of hers, strong doubts were entertained of her sanity, this culminating last night in her arrest.

Socialistic Victory.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Socialistic element have added another to list of successes in capturing the machinery of labor organizations. An adjourned meeting was held yesterday afternoon to complete the election of officers, and the radicals made a clean sweep. On Sunday last, by affecting a postponement after losing the chairmanship, Conservatives temporarily stayed total defeat. Yesterday the radicals elected over all opposition, Louis Hartman, residing at 1234 North Plunkin, financial secretary; R. G. Owens, treasurer; and Dyer B. Linn, statistician. Every officer in the organization is now a profound sympathizer with the course of the seven men under sentence of death for the Haymarket bomb throwing. One officer, Linn, the statistician, is an avowed Anarchist. After the election the bricklayers and stone masons unions and the Knights of Labor Assembly 4327 withdrew from the organization.

The Dead Meat Murderer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—It is believed that Walter F. Bingham, the insane, six-foot deaf idiot, who murdered his sweetheart in the woods near Raleigh, N. C., and fled to this city, is in the neighborhood again. Immediately after the murder he appeared at the institute for deaf mutes in Carmansville, where he had been a prize scholar. He flourished a pistol and demanded Professor M. C. K. Goodwin. He afterward took a train for the west, with the avowed intention of finding Professor Goodwin, of whom he was insanely jealous, and killing him. It is said that Bingham has since been seen by pupils near the institution in Carmansville. His brother called at police headquarters last night, and said he thought Walter was now at Catskill. Efforts will be made to find him.

Dastardly Dynamite Deed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—As a dummy of the Geary street cable road was in Scott street yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred, which was heard for several blocks and which badly rattled the windows in the neighborhood. A dense cloud of brown smoke arose and when this had cleared it was found that the wooden work of the dummy was a complete wreck, the front seats being blown off, and the foot boards split their entire length. By extraordinary chance none of the passengers, though several were riding, were injured. There is no doubt that dynamite was the explosive and the existing strike the cause of the explosion.

Twenty-Seven Lives Lost.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—The German ship Elizabeth, Captain Halberstadt, from Bremerhaven, was wrecked on Virginia Beach, south of Cape Henry, Saturday. She had a crew of twenty-two, and all were lost. The crews from two life-saving stations attempted a rescue. They succeeded in reaching the vessel, and were returning with two boat loads of the wrecked sailors, when the lifeboats were capsized. All the rescued and five of the life-saving crew perished. Twelve bodies have been recovered.

Kentucky Coal for England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A New Orleans special says that Kentucky cannot coal, which has for some time been shipped to England in increasing quantities, has become in such demand there that an English company with \$2,500,000 capital has been formed to develop the coal deposits in Breckenridge county, Kentucky.

Suicide in a Cell.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Bernard Schaff, aged twenty-three, a German book swindler, locked up in the county jail for swindling New York book firms, took poison in his cell some time last night and was found unconscious this morning. He was taken to the hospital where he died at 10 a. m.

Drowned in a Well.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Jan. 11.—Milton Burton, a farmer, residing three miles northwest of here, near the Bowman school house, committed suicide to-day by jumping head down a twenty-foot well. He was about forty-five years of age and had been in ill-health for some time past.

Dry Goods Burned at Goschen, Indiana.

GOSCHEN, Ind., Jan. 11.—Last night the dry goods store of A. Levinson, of this city, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$18,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

DEATH OF JOHN ROACH.

The Great American Shipbuilder Dies in New York.

A Brief History of the Man Who Built Ninety Per Cent. of the Ships Sailing Under the American Flag—A Remarkable Career Brought to a Close.



JOHN ROACH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—John Roach, the famous ship builder, died at 3 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for several weeks, suffering from cancer of the throat. His affliction was similar to that of the late Gen. Grant. The enormous growth which caused Mr. Roach's death had eaten its way into the side of the neck below the angle of the jaw, involving the large arteries. For the past few days Mr. Roach suffered great pain, and to relieve him large doses of morphine were injected, and he was unconscious most of the time.

Mr. Roach was born in Mitchellstown, County Cork, Ireland. His father was a blacksmith and very poor. He came to this country when only thirteen years of age, his passage having been paid by an uncle who resided here. Before young Roach arrived his uncle had migrated to Texas and young Roach found himself penniless and a stranger in the strange land. For days he walked the streets in search of work, and when night came he slept wherever he could, under sheds, in wagons and areas.

He finally set out for one of the brickyards in the state in the hope of getting employment. He walked all the way to Troy, living on charity by the way, and was rewarded by obtaining work in one of the brickyards near that city. The work he had to do was wheeling heavy barrels of clay on a wheelbarrow. For this he was poorly paid, but stuck to this work and six years after became foreman of the brickyard. Shortly after he left the brickyard, and obtained employment in one of the iron works of Troy. After learning his trade he returned to this city, finding work in Howell's foundry in Jersey City. In three years he saved \$1,500, but this was lost by the failure of his employers.

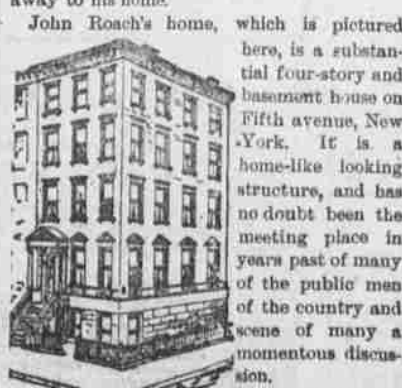
He opened a little shop on the East river front and secured odd jobs in repairing ships, engines and turners. He gradually enlarged his business, extending his shop down to the region of the big ships arriving from all parts of the globe and his future seemed bright. Shortly after his shop was burned out, and having no insurance he was left penniless. He then took a turn at farming in Illinois and succeeded in saving \$1,500, which he invested in lands in that state. Tiring of farming he returned to New York and established a small factory which steadily grew in magnitude until it became known as the John Roach works, where the largest engines constructed in the United States up to that time were built.

During the war he made boilers for factories and ships and gradually accumulated a fortune. He built the first compound engines in this country for Trenton. In 1867 he purchased the Morgan Iron works. Next he purchased the Neptune works; the Franklin forge and a large property at Chester, Pa., where he established in 1870 the extensive works known as the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine works, a corporation of which Mr. Roach was president. It was capitalized at \$750,000. The panic of 1873 found him owing \$700,000, but his resources were equal to the occasion.

In 1875 rumors of his failure were extensively circulated, but they were set at rest by his publishing a statement that he was worth \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 over all his liabilities. In 1884 he stated that he was worth upward of \$2,000,000. At several times he was interested in various lines of steamers, including the Mallory and Ward's Havana lines.

He began building iron ships in 1871, and built 114 vessels, mostly at Chester, Pa., representing a value of more than \$350,000,000. Ninety per cent. of the iron vessels now sailing under the American flag were constructed by John Roach. In 1883 he purchased materials for the new cruisers of the navy, for which he obtained contracts. He built six iron-turreted monitors out of nineteen constructed by the government within about twelve years. At one time his fortune was estimated at \$5,000,000.

Strictly speaking his recent suspension was hardly a failure. His assets nearly doubled his liabilities. He claimed that his credit was so much injured by the rejection of the Dolphin that he was compelled to suspend. He employed about 2,400 men at his various works, and paid \$30,000 a week in wages. The big boat Pilgrim, of the Fall River line, is one of the John Roach turned out in later years. He was a staunch Republican and worked industriously for his party. His assignment in July, 1865, after the refusal of the Dolphin by the government, nearly broke his heart. His tears blotted the assignment paper as he signed his name and hurried away to his home.



JOHN ROACH'S HOME. Fort to smokers to know that Mr. Roach never used tobacco.

Indemnities in the Steamboat Disaster. NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—The grand jury of Point Coupee have been engaged for some days in investigating the recent burning of the steamer J. W. White, wherein, it is alleged, sixty-five lives were lost. As a result two bills have been found against Capt. J. F. Moss, First Clerk A. McVey, a second engineer, two mates and two watchmen of the White for manslaughter.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA ONCE MORE.

He Harshly Denounces and Grams at His Defamers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—O'Donovan Rossa, in this week's issue of the United Irishman, is to handle without gloves the recent attacks upon him, alleged to have been made by the Fenian Brotherhood. In speaking of the attacks he says: "Another day it is another fellow branding us as 'a traitor,' a fellow who knows that we could not put a penny into the mouth of every man in New York who, for two years past, has been talking and thinking of himself as a real traitor, and who is at the back of all this devil work, though his name does not yet appear. It seems so like the story of the cry of 'stop thief' that it diverts us a little to look on. Were the slanders regarding us confined to New York, or to the people who ever knew us, we could enjoy the diversion somewhat, but when pains have been taken to circulate them through the American papers, it is a different thing, and it is possible we may take the American papers, too, some day, to expose the villainy."

He will publish among other letters from John P. Kearney stating that the \$500 in dispute was spent "for the liberty of Ireland," and will boldly fling out this challenge: "We make this public proposition to our defamer—for after all 'tis only one individual who is doing it all: We will submit our accounts, our money, our receipts, our audits for the past six years; to any six honorable men outside the Fenian Brotherhood and the United Irishman societies, three to be appointed by us and three by our defamer. Let these six men report, as far as is safe, to the public. The three men we select are Richard Walters, alias manufacturer; James Halligan, alias monthly; and Col. Tim Hanley."

Victims of the Baltimore & Ohio Horror.

TIMPS, O., Jan. 12.—The complete list of killed in the Baltimore & Ohio horror, which has thus far developed by the coroner's inquest, is thirteen, as follows: Joseph Postlethwaite, aged 54; Samuel Henry, of New Martinsville, W. Va.; Frank Irwin and J. M. Francis, iron repairers, of Blackband, O.; William Fredericks, fireman, of Florida, O.; M. H. Parry, of Washington, D. C.; Frank Barkman, of Leumark, Ill.; David Ober, of Oberlin, Pa.; J. S. Gortner, of Mechanicsville, Iowa; Thomas Pemberton, of Painesville, O.; Louis Bevan, of Zanesville, O.; and William S. Pierce, express messenger, of Wheeling, W. Va.

A Bad Place for Tramps.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Jan. 12.—Saturday evening two burly tramps made their appearance in this city, and entering various business houses, fastened on singing and dancing. They conducted themselves in a highly insulting and threatening manner. They were finally locked up in the county jail. About 10 o'clock at night about twenty-five unknown men entered the jail, and taking the two tramps out, conducted them to the outskirts of the city, where, after giving each a good horsewhipping, they were turned loose with instructions to make tracks. They have not since shown themselves in this vicinity.

Matt. Quay Sure of It.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—The legislature, which convened to-day, will elect Matt. Quay as the successor of Senator Mitchell. During the session the vexed problem of senatorial and representative apportionment will be discussed, and legislation to enforce Article XVII of the state constitution relating to railroads and canals will probably be enacted. The liquor question will take up considerable time, and an effort will be made to simplify the system of state taxation now in vogue.

Man and Wife Asphyxiated.

ORTONVILLE, Minn., Jan. 12.—A discovery was made to-day, when neighbors, seeing no one stirring about the residence of Joseph King, forced an entrance and found Mr. and Mrs. King in bed, apparently dead, and the house full of coal gas. Everything possible was done to bring the unfortunates back to life, and in the case of Mr. King with partial success. Mrs. King was found quite dead. Mr. King may rally and recover. He is well-to-do.

Portsmouth's Business Needs.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 12.—The board of trade elected the following officers last night: President, M. B. Wells, first vice president, J. D. Clare, second vice president, E. E. Ewing, secretary, P. S. Clark; treasurer, J. M. Wall, and issued a call for a public meeting at the court house Wednesday evening to take the necessary steps regarding the Gaylord rolling mill and gas works which are idle now, owing to lack of public enterprise.

Dissolution of the Whisky Pool.

PROBIA, Ill., Jan. 12.—"Buffalo" Miller, President of the whisky pool, has been here several days. He predicts the speedy dissolution of the pool, owing to the impossibility of competing with Kentucky distillers of bourbon and at the same time paying the pool three cents to keep certain houses closed. He expressed the belief that the pool will not last beyond May 1.

A. S. Hewitt Improving.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A rumor, originated from some unknown source, was quite freely circulated this morning to the effect that the rheumatic attack which Mayor A. S. Hewitt has been suffering for several days past had ended fatally. Inquiry at Mr. Hewitt's residence elicited the information that there was no truth in the rumor, and that his condition was much improved.

General Fairchild Banqueted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Gen. Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was banqueted and entertained at a "camp fire" by the Seventy-fourth New York regiment last night. About 7,000 veterans were present. Letters of regret were received from President Cleveland and Governor Hill. Gen. Fairchild replied to the toast of the Grand Army.

Standard Time Adopted.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny City, who signified his intention of vetoing the standard time ordinance, changed his mind, and has affixed his signature to the paper. Both Pittsburgh and Allegheny City are now using the eastern standard time, which is twenty minutes faster than the old time.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

CONERSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.—Burt Ludwick and S. C. Beck, while coasting, last night, collided with a bob sled. The former had his face badly smashed, and there is slight hope of his recovery. The latter had an arm broken. The young men are highly connected.

Crushed Into a Shapeless Mass.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 12.—Harry Mort, an employe of the Manhattan mills, was caught in the machinery at an early hour this morning and instantly killed. Mort was employed in the bolting department of the mills. His body was crushed into an unrecognizable mass.

The First Damage Suit.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Harry C. Foster, one of the passengers who escaped from the disaster near Republic, Ohio, last week, but was pretty well shaken up and bruised, has entered suit against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company for \$5,000 damages.

NEW BRITISH CABINET.

ITS COMPOSITION COMPLETED AND ANNOUNCED TO THE PUBLIC.

The Earl of Iddlesleigh Refuses the Privy Seal—Not All Harmonious—Comments on the Cabinet by the Howler—A Million Dollar Fire—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The composition of the new cabinet was announced yesterday evening. Lord Salisbury is secretary of state for foreign affairs; the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury; the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer; the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war, and Sir Henry Holland, secretary of state for the colonies. There is no change in the other cabinet offices.

The Earl of Iddlesleigh refused Lord Salisbury's offer of the privy seal. Lord Iddlesleigh does not desire the position of privy seal, but he declines to accept an office which he believes to be a step towards a coalition cabinet. When the prime minister's efforts in that direction failed, Lord Iddlesleigh considered himself entitled to hold the leading portfolio. His son, Lord St. Cyres, in a letter contradicted alleged ill health.

The Times says: "The cabinet is threatened from within, not from without. What is seriously to be feared is the failure of the Irish executive to grapple with the conspiracy to prevent the payment of rent. It is only too clear, from the evidence given at the trial of the Woodford tenants, at Dublin, that the vigorous enforcement of the law is desired by the government who cannot desire the landlords to provide an armed force on their own behalf. Yet, if the executive draw back, what choice is there between this dangerous approach to civil war and a complete victory for the Irish National league?"

Attempted Evictions.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—Wholesale evictions were attempted at Rosina to-day, where 4,000 people had congregated to receive Mr. John Dillon. The crowd had become so large that a special force of police had been drafted from among the villagers, and these and the police assisting the bailiff came into collision with the assembled peasants. The latter were armed with sticks and the former with batons freely. The crowd was finally driven back with many broken heads. Mr. Dillon, who arrived meanwhile, strongly protested against the action of the police, and the Catholic clergy present also denounced the police for their violence, but at the same time persuaded the crowd to return home, which they did. The evictions were postponed.

Forming a Relief Party.

SUEZ, Jan. 12.—Dr. Junker, the Russian explorer, and friend of Emin Pasha, the beleaguered Turkish viceroy of equatorial Africa, arrived here to-day, and will go immediately to Cairo. He urges the utmost haste in organizing and dispatching the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and points out the necessity that the men composing the expedition should be picked with special reference to the peculiar duty they will be called upon to perform and the hardships they will necessarily undergo; and also insists that they shall be well equipped. Should these requirements not be complied with, there is danger that the expedition may result disastrously.

A Small Battle.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Advice from Tonquin state that French troops attempted to dislodge a force of rebels entrenched at Thauha, but after two attacks were compelled to abandon their designs. The French loss was four French officers wounded, five Europeans and three Tonquin soldiers killed, and fifteen European and seventeen Tonquin wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to the defeated French troops, and on their arrival another attack on Thauha will be made.

Have Expressed an Opinion.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Prelates asked by the pope to express an opinion on the compromise signed between Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, and Baron Von Schoeleker, Prussian representative at the Vatican, have expressed a unanimous opinion that the compromise would be derogatory to the prerogative of the whole episcopate.

A Million Dollar Fire.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The Alcazar palace at Toledo, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, had only recently been rebuilt at a cost of £200,000. Owing to a scarcity of water the fire extinguishing apparatus the fire was allowed to burn itself out. Three officers and seventeen men connected with the military academy by which the building was occupied, were injured.

A Disabled Steamer.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The State line steamer, City of Alabama, before reported off Fastnet broken down and returning under sail, has arrived at this port. Capt. Candy, her commander, reports that terrible weather was encountered 300 miles westward during which the steamer lost three crew blades of her propeller.

Triple Alliance Against France.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—La France declares that it has authentic information that Germany, Italy and Spain have formed an alliance against France, and that ex-Marshal Bazaine is among the prime movers. The story is discredited here.

Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—About 120 of the 181 Republican members of the legislature met last night. Mr. Parkman, of Boston, moved that a caucus be held on Thursday afternoon, after the adjournment of the senate and house, to nominate a candidate for senator. The motion called forth a good deal of discussion, in the course of which some opposition to the holding of a caucus was developed, and the statements were made by some of the signers of the call for a caucus was unanimous or practically so, on the part of the Republican members, they would withdraw their names. An amendment, moved by Mr. Twiss, to provide for holding a conference instead of a caucus of Thursday afternoon, was accepted by Mr. Parkman, and the motion as amended was adopted. This action has an important bearing on the senatorship in question, as any action taken by the proposed conference is not likely to be considered binding.

Two New York Deaths.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Roundman Robert A. Montgomery, who was shot by Policeman Rourke on Saturday night, died this morning. W. H. Newman, founder of the New York produce exchange, died last night.

Bob Declines the Honors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Robert G. Ingersoll has declined the presidency of the Thirtieth club, holding that others who have been members longer than he are better entitled to the honor than he.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

Prof. Bell's House Destroyed—His Heirloom Wife Saves His Documents.



PROF. BELL'S RESIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Early this morning a fire was discovered in the mahogany roof of the \$20,000 residence of Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the telephone inventor. The palatial structure was gutted and flooded. Many thousands of dollars worth of furniture and books and models worth almost as much as the building, were destroyed.

Professor Bell is out of the city. His family and several servants had narrow escapes. Mrs. Bell fled from the burning building, carrying with her, at the peril of her life, a large bundle of papers. It is said that they were technical descriptions of some of Professor Bell's latest inventions, and were worth more than the whole Bell telephone inventions, and are intended to supplant the latter when the term of the telephone patents expires. They are for telegraphing without wire, cabling without wire, telegraphing from moving trains, etc.

Professor Bell's scientific library, composed of more than \$3,000 volumes, and the most complete private laboratory in the world, were fully destroyed. The pecuniary loss is nothing to the professor, as he has a nest egg in Mrs. Bell's name of over \$400,000 in government bonds, and quite as much in his own title, but the loss to science is great. His laboratory, library and residences have attracted scientists here from all parts of the world. The loss to the house will foot up \$50,000, with an insurance of \$25,000.

Telephone Bell's house is on Scott circle. In the most fashionable part of the fashionable northwest section of Washington. To the left of it stands the Louise House for Old Ladies, and to the right is the big palace where Don Cameron so long lived, and just beyond this is Senator Winthrop's house, in which Blaine wrote the most of his second volume. The Bell house is an immense one, and its material is pressed brick of a Pompeian red. The Bell mansion belongs to Mrs. Bell, and it is a present to her from her father. It cost more than \$100,000, and it has a stable in its rear which looks as fine as many a well-to-do man's house. The library is in the top of the house.

VIRGINIA SIXES.

A Million and a Half of Virginia's War Bonds Changes Hands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—About \$1,500,000 in West Virginia certificates, generally called Virginia sixes changed hands yesterday on the New York stock exchange, and the price has advanced from 13 1/2 to 15 1/2 since Saturday. The activity in these usually neglected securities is due to the hope that the West Virginia legislature, which meets on Thursday, will take favorable action in regard to the portion of the state debt represented by these certificates. The amount of the war debt of Virginia which West Virginia should have assumed at the time of the division of the state in 1861 has never been settled.

Virginia has claimed that West Virginia should pay about \$12,000,000, while West Virginia figures it at \$7,250,000. The certificates are receivable by Virginia in payment of West Virginia's debt, when the amount of the debt is settled. There is a proposition now that West Virginia buy up the